

The Entomological Section

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES, PHILADELPHIA.

PROCEEDINGS OF MEETINGS.

APRIL 27, 1893.

A regular stated meeting of the Entomological Section of the Academy of Natural Sciences was held in the Hall, S. W. cor. Nineteenth and Race Streets, this evening. In the absence of the director, Mr. J. H. Ridings presided, and in the absence of the recorder, Mr. Calvert acted as such. Additions to the Cabinet of the American Entomological Society were presented as follows: one ♂ *Aeschna juncea*, one ♂ *A. verticalis* from Mr. Calvert; Jamaican ants, four species, from Mr. J. Percy Moore; new Hymenoptera, six species, from Mr. Charles Robertson; twenty-three species of European Hymenoptera new to the collection from Mr. Ernest André in exchange; eight specimens of a new species of *Entechnia* from Prof. J. T. Aldrich. Papers No. 280, 281 and 282, were presented for publication and referred to the Publication Committee. Mr. Fox called attention to the new species of *Entechnia*, presented by Prof. Aldrich, which has the tongue much longer than in any other species of the genus. The eight specimens shown were apparently all females, and were collected at Hot Springs, South Dakota, by Prof. Aldrich.

PHILIP P. CALVERT, *Acting Recorder.*

The following papers were read and accepted by the Committee for publication in ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS:

AN ANOMALOUS EMPID.

By D. W. COQUILLET, Los Angeles, Cal.

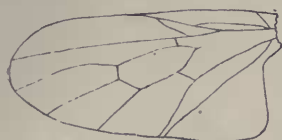
Among the Diptera collected by the writer during the past season is a single specimen, which, while undoubtedly belonging to the Empidæ, differs from all other members of this family known to me, in that the anal cell is open. Indeed, this is the principal character employed by Dr. Loew for separating the Bombylidæ from the Empidæ. The present form, however, has much more affinity with the latter family than it has with the Bombylidæ. The spherical head attached to a distinct neck; the absence of labellæ; the very short first antennal joint, and the long, robust terminal style; the very gibbous thorax, and narrow, elongated abdomen; finally, the absence of the second submarginal cell in the wings, are characters which pertain to the Em-

pidæ, but not to the Bombylidæ. The almost complete obliteration of the first section of the fourth vein finds its parallel in the Empid genus *Syndyas*, but so far as I am aware, is not known to occur in any Bombylid genus. The course of the second vein, closing the marginal cell, is a character not known to me as occurring in either of the above-mentioned families. Still, this character, as well as the other neurational ones, cannot be considered of sufficient importance to exclude the present form from the Empidæ, and it will best be located in the subfamily Hybotinæ.

The following is a description of this new form:

MYTHICOMYIA n. gen.

Body destitute of macrochætæ. Head globular, attached to a distinct neck. Antennæ porrect, two-thirds as long as head; first joint very short, the second as broad as long; third joint broadly lanceolate, not annulate, nearly three times as long as the second; style terminal, nearly half as long, and one-third as broad as the third joint, very densely pubescent. Eyes of the male contiguous, and with an area of enlarged facets above. Three widely separated, equidistant ocelli present. Proboscis rigid, nearly as long as height of head, projecting obliquely forward, destitute of labellæ; palpi minute. Thorax greatly arched, in profile higher than long. Wings having the marginal cell closed; only one submarginal and four posterior cells, all of them open, as is also the anal cell; first section of the fourth vein colorless, the last, or seventh vein, very weak. Neuration as shown in the accompanying figure.



MYTHICOMYIA RILEYI.

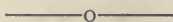
Legs rather robust, but none of the parts dilated, destitute of bristles, spines and other processes; front coxæ less than half as long as their femora; pulvilli well-developed, empodium bristle-like. (Name from the Greek *Muthikos*, legendary, and *muia*, a fly.)

Mythicomomyia rileyi n. sp.—Black, the frontal triangle, face, humeri, base of the first and apices of the other abdominal segments excepting the last, apex of femora, tibiæ wholly, and the halteres white, the short, sparse hairs also white; occiput, thorax and abdomen gray pollinose, the hypopygium shining, one and one-third times as high as long, shorter than, but projecting one-fourth its height above the eighth abdominal segment. Wings wholly hyaline. Length 2.5 mm.

Kern County, Cal. A single specimen in May.

It is with much pleasure that I dedicate this rare and very interesting species in honor of our national entomologist, Dr. C. V. Riley.

The accompanying figure is from a camera-lucida sketch, drawn with the assistance of Miss Grace G. Kingsley, of this city.



COLORADO CYNIPIDÆ.—Part IV.

By C. P. GILLETTE, Fort Collins, Colorado.

HOLCASPIS.

H. colorado n. sp.

Gall.—I have two small twigs, each containing a cluster of three galls that resemble small, dark colored galls of *H. rugosa* Bass. The galls are slightly drawn out into a blunt point; the largest measures three-eighths of an inch in length by five-sixteenths of an inch in breadth. The substance of the galls is more dense than in *rugosa* or *globulus*, and the central cell does not separate from the surrounding cellular tissue.

Gall-fly ♀.—Black, shaded with rufous. Length 3.6 mm. *Head* dark rufous, with parts bordering mouth, middle portion of face and vertex black, or nearly so; antenna 13-jointed, black, third joint slightly longer than the fourth. *Thorax* rather coarsely punctured, and from each puncture arises a gray hair; the general color of the thorax is black, but there is a tinge of rufous upon the shoulders and between the parapsidal grooves; parapsidal grooves black, and rather broad at the scutellum, but extending only about half way to the collar; median groove wanting, parallel lines extending back from the collar distinct, lines over base of wings black, smooth and shining; scutellum grooved at base, rugose, sparsely haired, and darker in color than the mesothorax; pleuræ densely punctured, the punctures giving rise to fine white hairs. *Abdomen* black polished, second segment with fine pubescence on the sides near the base, second segment hardly covering more than one-third of the dorsum; the abdomen is truncate and compressed laterally, the greatest depth from the dorsum to the venter being greater than the length. *Wings* hyaline, 4.2 mm. long; nervures black, but not heavy; areolet rather large. *Feet* blackish, tinged with rufous; tibiæ darker than femurs.

Described from one living female cut from the gall Oct. 31, 1892. The galls were taken at Manitou, Col., September 30th.

BELONOCNEMA.

B. colorado n. sp.

Gall-fly ♀.—General color dark rufous; head entirely rufous, but rather lighter in color than the other parts of the body. *Head*: Facial carina rather prominent, labrum elevated at the free end and slightly notched,